From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1854.

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The English and French papers are all full of hope, may, they are certain, that Sevastopol is seen to fail. They speak of the expedition to the Crimen as if it were a comedy, and the programme has been stready published. On the 2d the embarkation of 26,000 French, 25,000 English, and 15,000 Turks was to be completed. Scarcely any caseing goes out with them. The transports, protected by the combined fleet, are to sail in a line five miles long; about the 8th they were to make land; on the 10th the Eussians opposing the landing were to be defeated; on the 15th the expedition is to be on the hights of Sevastopol, and about one month after the beginning of the operations the fortress and the feet are to be either taken or destroyed. The three thomsaed guns of the combined fleet were to protect the landing of the expedition; but about fae 15th they must return to Beicos 13esy, to Simpe and te Heracles, in turn to Beicos Issay, to Simpe and to Heraclea, in order to avoid the equinoctial sterms. There never was an expedition undertaken with so much bragging and boasting as the present one, and I must confe as I very much doubt its success. The Russis as have an army in the Peninsula fully The Russis melhave an army in the Peninsula fully equal to the invading expedition, and they are sheltered by fortifications, and aided by a powerful cavalry. Altogether, much as the power of Russia was oversteed at the beginning of the campaign, it is no seatill more underrated, and I should not be at a fleurprised if the allied troops, demoralized and more than decimated by sickness, should be found investigated for their task. St. Arnaud's procedure than the surely in had taste and nothing found insufficient for their task. St. Arnaud's procle mation is surely in bad taste, and nothing but the most complete success can justify such bragging, while even the possibility of success depends entirely upon the state of the weather, since a sudden squall—such as in September are very con mon in the Euxine—may disperse the expedition, and destroy even the hope of doing anything this year. There are still some persons who counts even now believe in an expedition to the Crimea and who still think that the army is to be transported to Asia, in order to destroy the Transtransported to Asia, in order to destroy the Trans-caucasian forces of the Czar, which are now cut caucasean corees of the Czar, which are now cut off from their basis of operations, as the mountain passes of the Caucasus are really in the hands of the Leegb ans and Daghestans. The only communication of the Russians is by the Caspian and the Balkans. Shamythas, meanwhile, come down from his mountains with 16,000 men, all mounted on his moustains with 16,000 men, all mounted on those six ggy horses, whose endurance has always been so much admired. It is a razzia on the grande t scale. About two hundred villages were sacked and burnt, and the Russian landlords and the families of the officers either slain or carand us lamines of the otheers either slain or car-ried icto the mountains. A panic has seized Tiflis, since some adventurous Circassians have been seen at the very outskirts of the capital. The Russians, threatened in their rear, could not take any advantage of their recent victories at Kars and at Barazid. They have therefore. and at Bayazid. They have therefore destroyed the fortifications of Bayazid and evacuated the town, while at Kars they have not the courage to advance. The news of the appointment of Guyon to the command-in-chief in Asia has not been confirmed; on the contrary, it seems that he has left the troops in disgust, and is going to Constantinople. The Poles, who did not cease to intrigue against him, have already left Kars, and Klapka has not

got any appointment.

The Austrians have entered Bucharest, and, though not at war with Russia, they are now ac-tually the arbiters of the struggle, being in postashly the arbiters of the strengte, being in pos-session of material guarantees by the consent of all the powers of Europe. But as to their finances, which were to be restored by the voluntary loan, they remain in the same plight as before—the pre-mium on silver, which had already declined to 13 per cent., has risen once more to 20 per cent., and the debased paper money remains the curse of the

Empire.
The cholerais making frightful ravages in Munich, and the great German exhibition has come to a premature end by the panic, which dispersed all the assembled visitors. In Varna the disease has altomature end by the panic, which dispersed all the assembled visitors. In Varna the disease has altogether subsided, but in London the mortality is still increasing. The neighborhood of Regent-st., principally Silver-st., Golden-square, Great Marborough and Argyle-sts., the residence of Lord Aberdeen and Cardinal Wiseman, were suddenly visited in an alarming way. This portion of the town is constructed on the site of the great plague cemetery of 1652, and it is said that the virulence of the cholera is mainly to be attributed plagne cemetery of 1052, and it is said that the virulence of the cholera is mainly to be attributed to the construction of a large sewer, which has disturbed the soil, impregnated with minsmas.

The camp of Boulogne and the visit of Prince

Albert to Emperor Napoieon have not made any great impression on the public in France, where it is only remarked that the Emperor seems to continue to avoid Paris. He is now visiting Belgium, and probably will strongly reenforce the garon of Paris before he ventures again to take up

In Spain the republican party is for the moment suppressed. Espartero has done his task; it was enly by his unmerited popularity that public excitement could be calmed down. The Moderado intrigues against him are now ripening; he has lest his hold en the people, and the time of O'Donnell and others of the same ilk will soon arrive. The Duke of Victoria will be discarded, just as Cavaignac was put aside, and Narvaez, a new Changarnier, may in a short time pave the way for a Legitimist restoration-Count Monten the pretender, being in any sense far prefer-able to the immoral Queen Isabella.

Prussia is said to have got a guarantee from England and France that Poland is not to be recenstructed by the present war. Lord Aberdeen and Louis Napoleon would be, of course, ashamed to have done once in their lives a political act of justice. But still the force of events will sconer or later compel the allies to attack Russia on the enly point where she can be attacked with suc-ess. The occupation of the Crimes will not force the Czar to conclude peace.

According to the latest advices the Russians According to the latest advices the Russians are evacuating Brails and Galatch, those important positions on the Danube. The Austrians have accordingly no opportunity now for coming into a conflict with the Russians, even if they ever had such an intention. The evacuation shows clearly that the Austrian occupation of the Principalities was done in concert and with the permission and probably at the advice of the Russians, who can now threw their forces into the southern portions. now throw their forces into the southern portions of their Empire which are threatened by the allies. It is indeed difficult to understand why the expedition to the Crimea has been delayed so long. At the time when there were but 40,000 Russians around Sevastopol, the allies lingered at Varna, and when again the garrison is reenforced and amounts to nearly 100,000 soldiers, St. Arnaud goes to attack them, against the advice of the majority of the Anglo-French officers, who believe that the expedition is one of the most difficult and doubtful enterprises ever attempted. The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Napoleon were both much against this scheme; still, after so much time had been wasted, even the diplomatists felt that something must be done to startle the imagination of the East and of the West, and thus the expeof the East and of the West, and thus the expedition has been agreed upon. In case it should prove successful, the allies are to winter in the Crimea, but the greater portion of the fleet is to return to England and France, and take part in the ensuing *pring campaign in the Baltic. As Marehal Baraguay d'Hilliers and all the French soldiers, together with the French fleet, are already on their return to France, it does not seem that any more fighting will now take place in the Baltic, though there are rumors of an intended attack on Revel and on the Islands Oesel and Dagoe.

Dagoe.

Mr. Soule's manly letter to the Diario Español will have more interest in America than it has

in Europe.

The Austrian expenditure on the army amounts to 800,080 florins, \$400,000 a day. Two years of such a neutrality are sufficient to swallow up all the results of the "voluntary loan."

The Russian commander of Odessa has publish-The Russian commander of Odessa has published an order to burn and to destroy Odessa in case it should be attacked by the allies. Odessa is the most important scaport and commercial city in the scuth, second in commercial importance only to St. Petersburg, while in respect to the number of inhabitants it ranks immediately after Mosconnal Wessey. cow and Warsaw. A. P. C.

Frem Our Own Correspondent. LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1854. The papers contain diverse rumors about Mazzini's arrest at Bale. I have received the following information from a friend: Mazzini was really ing information from a friend: Mazzini was really arrested by two gens d'armes at Zurich, but only for a few hours, after which he escaped. This escape was facilitated by another Italian causing himself to be arrested simultaneously at another place by pretending to be Mazzini. By this comp the authorities were misled, and M. Drouet himself telegraphed from heaven to flower and the second states. self telegraphed from Berne to Geneva, that no further investigations would be required, as Maz-

zini was in prison. It is supposed that the per-sen arrested in Mazzini's stead is Sa'fi, while some say it is a Hungarian officer of the name of Dürr. The Milan Gazette of the 31st August takes pleasure in announcing that the municipal council of Pavia have resolved in their sitting of the 28th August, to participate in the national loan by subscribing for 200,000 florins. In contrast to this statement a non-official paper publishes the following as the real resolution of the Council in ques

tion:
"The Municipality of Pavia subscribes for the quota imposed on and fixed for the town of Pavia; but it does so neither as Representative of the Commune, nor in their quality as contributors, but only as an organ of Government, and as dependent on the executive power to which it is bound by the circular of 1830 to absolute obedience, as well as in execution of the orders transmitted to it by the Lieutenant-General on Aug. 7.

Aug. 7.

At Trevise also the voluntary loan has only At Trevies also the voluntary load has only
her subscribed to in consequence of direct menace. From the statement of the Trieste Council,
it appears that even in that arch-Austrian loyal
city the loan is neither voluntary nor so very generally taken as represented by the Austrian journals: ally taken as represented by the Austrian journals:

"Our commune has subscribed for another million of the national loan. The Magistrates hereby announce; that this sum will be distributed among the contributors who have taken no part hi herto in the loan or not in proportion to their fortune. The shof September is, at the same time, fixed as the last term for voluntary subscriptions. The Council hope that everybody will hasten to profit by the advantages held out by the loan, the more so as, after the above term, the Council will be under the grievous necessity of proceeding by force."

The reactionary Press is not yet satisfied with the late measures of the Spanish Government.

the late measures of the Spanish Government; they grumble at the fact that a new compromise

they grumble at the fact that a new compromise had been entered into with the revolution. Thus we read in the Journal des Débats:

"It was only on the 7th August when Espartero declared 'that in conformity with the wishes of the people of Madrid, the Duchess of Rianzares skould not leave the Capital, either by day or night, or in any furtive manner. It is only on the 2sth August that Queen Christina, after a detention of twenty-one days, is allowed to depart in broad day, with a sort of ostentation. But the Government has been weak enough to order, simultaneously, the confiscation of her estates."

her estates."

The Débats now hopes that this order will be canceled. But the hopes of the Débats are, percanceled. But the hopes of the Débats are, per-haps, in this instance, even more doomed to disap-pointment than when it uttered faint hopes that the confiscation of the Orieans estates would not be carried out by Bonaparte. The Gefe Politica of Oviedo has aiready proceeded to sequestrate the coal mines possessed by Christina in the Province of Asturia. The directors of the mines of Siero, Langreo, and Piero Corril have received orders to

Langreo, and Piero Corin have received orders to make a statement and to place their administration under the Government.

With regard to the "broad day" in which the Debats effects the departure of Christina, they are very wrongly informed. Queen Christina on leaving her apartments, crossed the corridors in dead in the apartments of the corridors in dead in the correction of the correct ing her apartments, crossed the corridors in dead silence—everybody being studiously kept out of the way. The National Guard, occupying the barracks in the court of the Palace were not aware of her departure. So secretly was the whole plan arranged that even Garrigo, who was to have charge of her escort, only received his orders on the moment of starting. The escort only learned the mission with which they were intrusted at a distance of twelve miles from Madrid, when Garrigo had all sorts of difficulties in preventing his men from either insulting Christina or returning direct to Madrid. The Chiefs of the National Guard did not learn anything of the affair until two hours not learn anything of the affair until two hours after the departure of Mme. Munoz. According to the statement of the España she reached the to the statement of the España she reached the Portuguese frontier on the morning of the 3d September. She is said to have been in very good spirits on the journey, but her Duke was somewhat triste. The relations of Christina and this same Munoz can only be understood from the answer given by Don Quixote to Sancho Panza's question why he was in love with such a low country wench as his Dulcines, when he could have princesses at his feet: "A lady," answered the worthy knight, "surrounded by a host of "high-bred, rich, and witty followers, was asked "why she took for her lover a simple peasant. why she took for her lover a simple peasant. You must know, said the lady, that for the

"office I use him he possesses more philosophy
"than Aristotle himself."

The view taken by the reactionary press in general on Spanish affairs may be judged of by some extracts from the Kölnische Zeitung and the Indé-

extracts from the Kölmische Zeitung and the Inde-pendance Bedge:

"According to a well-informed and trustworthy correspondent, himself an adherent of O Donnell and the moderado party," says the former, "the po-sition of affairs is grievous, a deep conflict continu-ing to exist among parties. The working classes are in a state of permanent excitement, being worked upon by the agitators."

"The future of the Spanish monarchy," says the Independance, "is exposed to great dangers. All true Spanish patriots are unanimous on the necessity of putting down the revolutionary orgies. The rage

of putting down the revolutionary orgies. The rage of the libelers and of the constructors of barricades is let losse against Espartero and his Government with the same vehemence as against San Luis and of the libelers and of the constructors of particulars is let losses against Espartero and his Government with the same vehemence as against San Luis and the banker, Salamanca. But, in truth, this chivalrous nation cannot be held responsible for such excesses. The people of Madrid must not be confounded with the mob that vociferated 'Death to Christina, nor for the infamous libels launched among the population, under the title of 'Robberies of San Luis, 'Christina and the Acolytes.' The 1,800 barricades of Madrid and the ultra Communist manifestations of Barcelona bespeak the intermeddling of foreign Democracy with the Spanish Saturnalia. So much is certain, that a great number of the refugees of France, Germany and Italy have participated in the deplorable events now agitating the Peunsula. So much is certain, that Spain is on the brink of a social conflagration; the more immediate consequences will be the loss of the Pearl of the Antilles, the rich Island of Cuba, because it places Spain in the imposconnigration, in the control of the Antilles, the rich les he the loss of the Pearl of the Antilles, the rich Island of Cuba, because it places Spain in the impossibility to combat American ambition, or the patriotism of a Soulé or Sanders. It is time that Spain should open her eyes, and that all honest men of civilized Europe should combine in giving the alarm.

It certainly requires no intervention of foreign

democracy to stir up the population of Madrid when they see their Government break on the 25th the word given on the 7th; suspend the right of freely assembling, and restore the press-law of requiring a cautionnement of 40,000 reals 300 reals of direct taxes on the part of every editor. If the provinces remain agitated by uncertain and undecided movements, what other reason are we to find for this fact, but the abreason are we to find for this fact, out the so-sence of a center for revolutionary action? Not a single decree beneficent to the Provinces has appeared since the so-called revolutionary gov-ernment fell into the hands of Espartero. The

ernment fell into the hands of Espartero. The Provinces behold it surrounded by the same sycophancy, intrigues, and place hunting that had subsisted under San Luis. The same swarm hangs about the Government—the plague which has infested Spain since the age of the Philips.

Let us just cast a glance at the last number of the Madrid Gaceta of the 6th September. There is a report of O'Donnell announcing a superabundance of military places and honors to such a degree that out of every three generals only one can be employed on active service. It is the very evil which has cursed Spain since 1823—this superincumbrance of generals. One would fancy that a decree was to follow abating the nuisance. Nothing of the sort. The decree following the report convokes a consultative junta of war, composed of a certain number of generals, appointed by the Government from out the generals holding at present no commission in the army. Besides their ordinary pay these men are to receive each Lieutenant General 5.000 reals and each March Li ordinary pay these men are to receive each Lieu-tenant-General 5,000 reals, and each Maréchal-detenant-General 5,000 reals, and each Maréchal-de-Camp 6,000 reals. General Manuel de la Concha has been named President of this military sine curist junta. The same number of the Gaceta renests another harvest of decorations, appointments, &c., as if the first great distribution had failed to do its work. San Miguel and Dulce have received the grand-cross of the order of Charles III.; all the recompenses and previsional

honers decreed by the Junta of Saragossa are confirmed and enlarged. But the most remarkable portion of this number of the Gazeta is the an acceptement that the payment of the public creditors will be resumed on the 11th inst. Increditors will be resumed on the 11th inst. In-credible folly of the Spanish people not to be sat-isfied with these achievements of their revolu-

tionary government!
Travelers who have recently arrived from Wal-Travelers who have recently arrived from Wal-lachia give a very distressing account of the state of that Principality. It is known that Russia saddled the Principalities with a debt of 14,000,000 francs, on account of the occupation in 1848-49. This sum has been raised by the Russian generals during the late occupation. The Russians retreat after having emptied all the chests—the vestry chests the central chests of the monasteries, the after having emptied all the chests—the vestry chests, the central chests of the monasteries, the municipal chests—and it is with the contents of these that they have paid the supplies contracted for with the Wallachian proprietors and peasants. But the transports, which make a very important item in an agricultural country, wood, coals, straw, etc., were not paid at all, but simply foraged. The transport of the Principalities accordingly is so treasury of the Principalities accordingly is so much exhausted that the vestries are expected to become bankrupt. All this without taking into account the use of the houses transformed into hospitals, and the thousands of property intrusted to Russian hands from the fear of the

boyards of Turkish robbery. We read in a letter from Athens, dated 29th August:

August:

"The King continues to refuse any indemnity to
Turkey. The hatred against the Occidental troops
increases, and already several French soldiers have
been ill-treated by the people."
It would be a curious history to expose to your

It would be a curious history to expose to your readers how the Greek communities have been dissolved by British influence—how Cape d'Istria was imposed upon them, and how the whole of this people has been demoralized by the agency of Lord Falmerston. The honest intentions of the British Government even at this moment of their intervention in Greece, are sufficiently betrayed by the support it gives to General Kalergi, a man, like Cape d'Istria, born, bred and domiciliated in Russia.

Lord Stratford de Redeliffe and the British Government have at length obtained what they have labored to bring about—a revolution in Turkey, if not in Europe, at least in Anatolia. We knew already by reports from Rhodes, that on the coast opposite this island, the Zeybeks, a warlike Ottoman mountain-tribe, had revolted. The Journal de Constantinople of 20th Aug. now announces that anarchy in those parts is daily increasing. The rebels, in the absence of the regular army, constantly descend from the mountains, invade the villages, raise the tithes, plunder the inhabitants and carvans, violate the women, and murder every one that resists. Their excesses are gravest in the province of Mestecak. From Aiden the Governor has Turkey, if not in Europe, at least in Anatolia. sists. Their excesses are gravest in the province of Mestescak. From Aiden the Governor has been obliged to flee to Thyrrha. Denissli is in their hands, and the mufti Sahib Effendi, who went to inform the Governor-General, has been seized and beheaded with his followers. Their strength amounts to thousands. The source of these disturbances are the Bashi-Bozouks return-ing from Kars and Bayazid, who denounce the Porte for its oppression toward the Turks and its submission toward Russia.

If we cast a look at Europe, we meet with

If we east a look at Europe, we meet with symptoms of revolution in Spain, Italy, Denmark, the Danubian Principalities, Greece, Asiatic Turkey; and even in the ranks of the French army at Varna, the cry has resounded, "A bas les "singes!" KARL MARX.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.

THE SPLIT IN THE ONEIDA DISTRICT. REPORT OF THE HUNTINGTON CONVENTION.
From The Oncids Telegraph.

Pursuant to the following call:
A convention of Delegates representing the Whigs of the accept. Towns and Wards of Oneida County will assemble at the American Hotel in the Village of Rome, on Saturday, the 28d of September 1854, at 17 o'clock, at noon, for the nomination of candidates for the following officers, viz: Members of Congress, County Treasurer, Superintendent of the Foor, Concar, Justice of Sessions and for the transaction of such other business as properly pertains to a Nominating Convention.

The Convention will be composed of three Delegates from each Town and one from each Ward in the City of Urics; and the several Town and City Committees will issue the proper notices for the election of Delegates in their respective localities.

Lines Sept. 4, 1854.

Cha Connyl Cor., Com.

tices for the election of Delegates in their respective localities.

JAMES McQDADE.

Utso. Sept. 4, 1854. Cha County Cor. Com.

A meeting of delegates from the several towns and wards of Oneida C-unity assembled at the American Hotel, in the village of Rome, on Saturday, the 234 of September, 1854.

It being known that rival delegations, each claiming regularity, were in attendance from several towns, and there being present a very large body of interested spectators, the following regulations for securing order were published by the Chairman of the Whig County Corresponding Committee, by posting handbills in the hotels and other public places in the village:

handbills in the hotels and other public places in the village:

NOTICE—The undersigned gives notice that the Whig Convention, called to meet this day, will assemble at the hour of 12 o'clock, (railred time) at the Ascerian Hall, in the American Hotel, in the village of Rome; and the undersigned deems at his duty, in view of the peculiar circumstances under which it meets, to establish such presentions in regard to the occupation of the Hall as are necessary for the preservation of order, and to secure the rights and personal safety of the delegates.

Therefore the Hall (the floor of which, it is known, is not capable of sustaining the weight of a large crowd) will be reserved whelly for the use of delegates and contestants, and the regular reporters of the daily papers of Omeida County; and in order to guard against the admission of any other persons, the undersigned will direct the doorkeepers to admit no person who is not provided with a ticket for that purpose.

Such tickets will be issued by the undersigned to all delegates and contextants who shall apply for them and exhibit their credentais, and to note others whatever.

Ample arrangements have been made for carrying out, to the

Such neckets with be about 19 the unstandard to the second and contexts with their credentials, and to none others whatever.

Ample arrangements have been made for carrying out, to the strict letter, this plan.

The understaned does not assume any right to direct that the Convention shall sit with closed doors, but it is his duty to see that the Convention be placed in exclusive and peaceshie possession of the hall secured for its sixtings. When this shall be done, it will be for the Convention to decide for itself, whether its ressions shall be public or private.

The undersigned will be at room No. 30, at the American Hotel, from 164 to 114 o'clock A. M., to answer calls for tickets.

Chairman White Co. Corresponding Committee of Onelds Co. Kome. Sept. 23, 1854.

At the hour of five minutes to 12 at noon, the delegates repaired to the hall assigned as the place of meeting, where it was found that a body of men, but few of whom were delegates, and the whole number being far less than a quorum of the Convention, had few of whom were delegates, and the whole number being far less than a quorum of the Convention, had forcibly entered the room from a side apartment and had made a pretended organization previous to the hour appointed for the assembling of the Convention.

At 12 o clock precisely (by railroad time) the delegates were called to order by James McQuade, Chairman of the Whig County Corresponding Committee and a delegate from the First Ward of Utica, on where retires.

whose motion
Thomas H. Bates of Ava was appointed Chairman, and Israel J. Gray and Alexander Rae, Soc-

these unneeded, but the peremptory order of the Sheriff, directing them to withdraw, was contemptuously disregarded.

The Chair, with the view of enabling the Convention to proceed duly with its business, then put to the meeting the following proposition, viz:

That a committee of ave should be selected from the plant of the pla

the delegates friendly to the nomination of Mr. Her-tington, to meet with a similar committee of the friends of Mr. Matteson, who should confer with these gentlemen and with each other, with reference to an agreement upon terms for conducting the business of the Convention, including the disposal of the con-tested seats.

tested seats.

This was adopted by a large majority; but the friends of Mr. Matteson refusing to name the Comfittee on their part, the proposition fell to the ground.

Mr. Griswold, a delegate from Rome, then moved the following results.

he following resolution:

Resolved, That Benjamin N. Huntington, of Rome, he nominated at the Country for Countries, and the Country for Countries.

The Chair put the question, and the resolution was

adopted.
On further motion, the following persons were duly

ominated for the offices named:
URIFL H KELLOGG of Utics, for Treasurer.
DAVID BABCOCK of Marcy, for Justice for Sessions.
JOHN F. ABBOTT of Anneylle, for Superintendent of the

JOHN F. ABBOTT of Anneytile, for Superintendent of the Poor.

JOHN PARSONS of Utics, for Coroner.
On motion of Mr. Mitchell of Lee—
Resided, That a Committee of three be appointed to report resolutions for the consideration of the Convention.

The Chair named as such committee Mesers. Mitchell of Lee, Griswold of Rome, and Waters of Westmoreland, who reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resided. That is the nominations made by this Convention, we present candidates every way worthy the suffrages of the Wings of this county, men of sound judgment, of well know to expectly and of tried indelity, and we ask for them what they capacity and of tried indelity, and we have for them what they have a right to elaim of their fellow Whigs, a hearty, a united and a trimphant support.

Resident, That is the sound year the suffrages of the county, men of sound judgment, of well known expacity and of tried idelity, and we ask for them what they have a right to claim of their fellow Whigs, a bearty, a united and a trumphant uppersor political plunder and legislative currection have become choose a representative in Congress at this time. The control the second choose and who unsuspected of described of permission appropriations of promising agrandisement, unidentified with monitorial of promising signal produces of the state of permission superpristions of doubtful character, and unconnected with any measure for the expenditure of maneys, will be able to impart some moral influence to the stand he takes in behalf of national pictors and the takes of man. That is the Hon. P. N. Himilation we have a man sound upon every question upon which he will be called to vote in Congress, and who, during a life spent among us, has prured a citizen of understry, of strong common sense, and of great practical wisedom, who, by his fieldly to principal and party, and by his avoided and understry, of strong common sense, and of great practical wisedom, who, by his fieldly to principal and party, and by his avoided and understry, and who will be accorded to the encroschments of Slavery, has entitled himself to the ardent support of every true hearted Whig, and we piedge ourselves to spare no hourshly means to secure his election by a triumphant majority. Resident That we respond with prife and grantification to the whig Convention, which met all supports of every true hearted Whig, and we produce the committed to bitm, will be governed by no admitted to be a supposed to the control of the whole of the control of the described or ambitions aims, but who, in all things, while set to prifer a monateristic principle, and of proved fidelity; on who, in the described with the party of the principles of the described of the control of the supposed of the second of the principles of policy.

Resident That is the repeated

dominion of Slavery.

Resolved That in the recent legislation which has aroused the dominion of Slavery.

Resolved That in the recent legislation which has aroused the indignation of the fire-wisen of the North, we recognize answ the settled policy of the Democratic party, which has ever shown itself subservient to the interests of Slavery and regardless of the weither of the five States

Resolved. That this Convention cannot separate without democratic in the severest language the infamous conduct of Crammas B. Matteenn in assembling in the convention half a crowd of rufficars armed with slung shot and bowle staires, with the arows of purpose of breaking up the Convention, or prevailing the nomination of any other than himself as a conditate for Congress and that the recessor/brutality violence, profamily and drunks inness which chargeorized their conduct in the half was disgraceful to their institutor, who chartered a free train of cars to transpoor them from Ulies to Rome.

Resolved, That we researd the act of controller, Actorney-limeral during the absence of the Controller, Actorney-limeral during the absence of the Commissioner, the removing A. D. Earber from the superinterstency of a portion of the Black River Canal, for no other rese in than that he refused to prestitute his affice by bringing his influence to bear in favor of the removing the off of the Whits of this country, as a high-handed exercise of power, and as a figure for the found of the Black River Canal, for no other rese in than that he refused to prestitute his affice by bringing his influence to bear in favor of the removing the off of the superinterstency of a portion of the Black River Canal, for no other rese in than that he refused to prestitute his affice by bringing his influence to bear in favor of the removing the off of the superinterstency of which he has been so unfairly deprived.

Man the superinterstency of the Whits of the winds of a large majority of the Whits of this country, as a high-handed exercise of power, and as a f

White Fifth, J. Wyman Jones, Sigth, N. A. White, F. W. & Shearman, Ferona, A. D. Buber, Fienna, Win Rae, W. & Shearman, Ferona, A. D. Buber, Fienna, Win Rae, Wastern Goe Brayton, Weatmoredand, B. S. Seymour, White-teen, D. S. Wood.

On motion, Resolved, That the nominations of this Convention be attested by the signatures of the delegates, and published with the proceedings of this Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published. Resident. That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Whit papers of this county, and in THE NEW YORK TRIEUES and Albany Evening Journal.

On motion.

Un motion, Resided, That the thanks of the Convention be presented to the Chairman, Major Thomas H Bates, for the patience, dignity and firmness with which he has presided over our deliberations:

And then, on motion, the Convention adjourned.
THOS. H. BATES, President.

And then, on motion, the Convention adjourned.

THOS. H. BATES, President.

ISBREL J. GRAY. Secretaries

The undersigned, Delegates to the Whig County
Convention, this day held at the American Hall, in
Rome, bereby certify to the regularity of the nomination by that Convention, of the following persons for
the offices named; and we recommend such nominations to the Whig electors of the county as the only
once entitled to the support of the Whig party of this
county, for the offices named, at the enuity election:

BENJAMIN N. HUNTINGTON of Rome, for Congress
URIEL H. KELLOGG of Utica, for County Tressarer.

DAVID BARCOCK of Marcy, for descious Justice.

JOHN F. ABBOTT of Ansaville, for Superintendent of the
Peer.

eer.
JOHN PARSONS of Utica, for Coroner.
Dated Rome, September 23, 1854.
Signed by fifty out of eighty-four delegates, as fol-

Signed by fifty out of eighty-four delegates, as follows:

Ana, Hierace Hoyt, James H. Capron, Thomas H. Bates;
Booncule William Highy, William E. Griffith, H. D. Faulkner,
Jr. Camdes, E. S. Dunbar, Ambroce Curtiss, Alden Rathbur,
Fleyd, De Witt C. Jefferson, Wellington Deonison, Thomas D.
Roberts; Kirkland, Josish Bacon, Seth H. Warner, David E.
Parmies: Lee, James Mitchell, T. J. Brown Eliakim Elmert,
Morsholl, Franklin Psys, George A. Peck, Samuel Barton,
New Hartford, M. T. Eggleson, Josish S. Kellogg, J. P. Richladden; Prais, F. S. Savage, W. Bragg, Remasen, R. P. Williams, W.m. L. Hiels, I. W. Roberts; Rome, B. J. Beach, A.
D. Griswold, F. D. Weller; Urica, it Ward James McQnade,
5th, Roht, J. Evana, 6th, Nicholas N. White; Ferons, George
Benedet, T. G. Hally, Thompson E. Barnes; Vienas, H. A.
Wilson, John Halstend, Alexander Rav; Westmoredand, John
Park, Jeptha Shinber, C. C. Waters, Western, George Brayten, A. J. Carmichsel, T. W. B. Glorgy; Waterowen, D. S.
Weed, I. J. Gray, Jeremiah Falmer.

In the above list, no names are included of delegates who were not regularly and fairly elected, or
whose claims to searts would not stand the strictest
scrutiny. And in addition to those signed are a number of others who joined in the nomination of the
HUNTISOTOS ticket, but who had left for their homes
before the preceding certificate had been prepared.
Their names will be appended hereafter.

T. H. BATES, President.

1. J. Grax,
Alexander, Rax, Secretary.

1. J. GRAY, ALEXANDER BAE, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE MATTESON CONVENTION.

REPORT OF THE MATTESON CONVENTION.

From The Utica Heruld

Pursuant to call, the Delegates to the Whig Connty Convention, met at the American Hotel, Rome, on Saturday, September 23. The person who assumed to act as Chairman of the County Committee having given public notice that no one would be admitted to the hall unless by ticket from him, and as he had possession of the key, it became evident that an endeavor was making to exclude a majority of the Convention from a fair vote on the organization, and indeed to delay their entrance to the hall till such time as might suit certain interested parties.

The Convention was called to order at 12 o'clock, M., by Calvin Hall, delegate from Deerfield, on whose motion John French of New-Hartford, was chosen temporary Chairman, by a majority of those voting, and Charles P. Williams of Boonville, and John Parke of Westinoreland, Secretaries.

the sitting of the Convention interrupted its proceedings and assumed to put motions and transact business, to the great disturbance of the Convention.

On motion, the list of towns was called by the Secretary, and delegates presented their credentials.

Then on motion of G. W. Couch, the Chair appointed a Committee of three on credentials, consisting of G. W. Couch of Augusta, A. W. Wood of Marcy, and Josiah Bacon of Kirkland.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Convention was addressed by James S. Lynch of Utica, George St. George of New-Hartford, James McQuade of Utica, Alexander Rae, (claiming a seat as substitute from Vienna.) Henry Newland of Utica, and others, but all efforts to induce the disorderly and factious to withdraw and suffer the Convention to proceed quietly with its business, failed of success.

On motion of O. Kellogg, substituted delegate from Annsville, a Committee of five was appointed by the Chair on Permanent Organization, viz: O. G. Kellogg, E. S. Dunbar, David Perry, E. T. Marson, and E. Baker.

In putting the vote on these and other motions, many persons not claiming to be members of the Convention, by noise and shouting, attempted to drown the voice of delegates; but the Chair declared the result, according to his best judgment, of the vote of the Convention.

The Committee on Credentials, through their Chairman, Mr. Couch, presented the following report, which was adopted:

Keporg on Credentials,—The Committee on

The Committee on Credentials, through their Chairman, Mr. Conch, presented the following report, which was adopted:

REPORT ON CREDENTIALS.—The Committee on Credentials to report that in the opinion of said Committee the following gentlemen should be admitted as delegates to this Convention:

Ana. Administration of the following gentlemen should be admitted as delegates to this Convention:

Ana. Administration of the following gentlemen should be admitted as delegates to this Convention:

Ana. Administration of the following control of the following gentlemen should be admitted as delegates to this Convention:

Ana. Administration of the following control of the follo

BEFORT.—The Committee on Permanent Organization report as follows:

President—JOHN FEENCH of New-Hartford.

Sovietine—Charles P. Williams of Beenville, and Jons Paske of Westmerland.

The report was signed by O. G. Kellogg. David Perry. E. S. Dunbar, E. T. Marson and E. Baker, and was adopted.

On motion of G. W. Smith of Boonville, the Chair appointed a Committee of five to report resolutions for the consideration of the Convention, as follows: G. W. Smith, Calvin Hall, L. T. Marshall, T. C. Barnes, H. Newland.

Then on motion of W. C. Champlin the Chair was empowered to appoint a Whig County Corresponding Committee for the ensuing year.

G. W. Smith of Boonville, seconded by H. Newland of Utica, moved the nomination by acclamation of Hen. Orsamus B. Matteson for Congress. And the motion was declared carried amid cheers and applause.

On motion, also, the following persons were nominated for the respective effices opposite their names:

tated for the respective offices opposite their names:
For County Treasurer—WOODMAN KIMBALL of Rome
For Superintendent of the Poor—VINCENT TAFT of Anna-

For Justice of Services - MORRIS WILCON of Whitestown. For Coroner-RICHARD H. FRANCIS of Utica.

For Coroner-Richards II. Francis of Utica.

The Chair then, in accordance with previous motion, appointed the following
County Corresponding Committee—dos, Walker Admission and Charles W. Howlands, disputa, George W. Couch,
Boonwille, J. W. Howlands, disputa, George W. Couch,
Combine, Flagd, H. S. Williams, Endgeneure, N. N. Pietce,
Camdea, E. S. Dunber, Deerfield, Calvin Hall, Florence, J. A.
Cowliss, Flagd, H. S. Wicca, Lee, C. M. Green, Marcy, A. W.
Wood, Marshall M. D. Laybam, New Hartford, John French,
Paro, D. R. Relly, Remach, G. O. Giffith, Rome, S. F. Lewis,
Songerfield, B. A. Beardsley, Steuben, Wilson Lewis, Trenton,
Griffith Pitchards, Lice Ward I, John H. Van Ness; R. Ellis
H. Koberts, J., O. G. Kellogg, Chairman, 4. H. C. Matteson,
S. Henry Newlands, B. Thomas Wickens; Ferman, A. Pieren,
S. Henry Newlands, B. Thomas Wickens; Ferman, A. Pieren,
J. McEachner, Westmoreland, Henry Loomis, Whitertown, Van.
C. Champlin.

The Committee on Resolutions, through their chair-

The Committee on Resolutions, through their chairman, Mr. Smith, then reported the following series, which were adopted:

**Readed, That we entirely approve and adopt the resolutions adopted by the recent Whig State Convention, as follows:

**Readed That the Whigs of New York cherish now as they have ever done a cotain and immovable attachment to the Federal Usion and to the Constitution, as having been framed and ordained to stab bh justice, incore domestic tranquility, premote the general whiter and secure the blessings of liberty to curse lives and our posterity, and that they will resist every attempt from any quarter to divide the one or violate the other, or to cover; either from the behencent purposes for which they were established.

Readedd. That the passage by the framers of the Constitution and the fathers of the Requisition of the ordanance of 1737 clearly established as a cardinal principle with them, that Slavery should be forever prohibited in the Territories of the United States.

States

Resolved, That the recent action of Congress, atimulated and
pproved by the President, whereby the compact commonly Resolved. That the recent action of compact commonly approved by the President, whereby the compact commonly knowns as the Missouri Compromise is repediated, and the wast territory known as Kansas and Nebreska, spened to Slavery, has already received the unqualified condemnation of the Whigs of New York, and we point with satisfaction and pride to the fact that not a single Whig member of eitner House of Congress, from this or any other free State, yielded any sort of support, countenance or favor to that most unjust and un-

support, countenance or favor to that most unjust and un-rightenic proceeding. The description of the reputation and de-freeded. That a measure so pervading and momentous in its scope and industries, so vitailly affecting the reputation and description of human Slavery throughout a portion of the national domain of human Slavery throughout a portion of the national domain larger than the out thirteen States can with propriety he re-ferred to no tribunal less exacting and commanding than that composed of the whole American people; and we protest against its division under the faise and describes cry of popular sovereignty, from this august tribunal to one composed of the few hundreds or thousands of squatters who may encamp in and Torritory, as a palsable dereliction from duty under a pre-

ingret last the od thirteen States can with propriety be referred to no tribunal less exacting and commanding than that composed of the whole American people; and we protest against its division under the faile and decaptive ory of popular few bundreds or thousands of squatters who may encamp in said Territory, as a palpable derelicitor from duty under a pretrait too flimy to mislead any but those who anxious to be delined and easer too be led anxay.

Resolved. That against the principles involved in the Nebraska bill, in their application either to territory now belonging to the Union or hereafter to be acquired, the Whige of New-York will sirrugale with equal resolution and confidence that they shall not, and they cannot, receive the sanction of the American people; and in his struggle we invite the cooperad earnest champions of free labor and free soil.

Healferd That by the act procuring the repeal of the Missouri Cempromise, we hold that we are forever discharged from all obligations to support any compromise with Slavery, except such as are contained in the Constitution of the United States—and most especially that we are forever released from all obligations to edmit into our Union any State whose Constitution sanctions or permits Slavery.

Resoled That we corotially approve of the firm and maily stard of the Whig Senators of the State of New York, in defense of the rights of the Free States, and the maintenance of the principles and policy of the Whig party; and that we tended with first difficility the breach of public faith involved in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Feesleed That the indications of a purpose on the part of the champions of Slavery made manifest through their recognized representatives, and countenanced by the organs of the Frees' Administration to restore the African Slaver Tade are sufficient to accide apprehension and alarms in the mind of every patrix and every friend of humanity; and that we have a sufficient of the Whig South of the State Canala, and upon the

of Oneida; and believing that much of the opposition to his re-nomination springs from nervonal malignity and supposed or rear cervonal interests this Convention deseming principle, higher than personal till feeling, declares that the energy and interfal seal of our present Member of Congress, his still in ratiful seal of our present Member of Congress, his still in parliamentary proceed use and the commanding indexes his carette over his Congress cual colleagues, make his return, to Congress a duty his constituents owe to themselves and to the

Congress a duty as constructed for the principles they separate.

Assolved. That the candidates this day nominated for County principles by this Convention, viz: Woodman Kimball for Treasurer: Vincent Taft for Superintendent of the Poor; Mortis Wilcox for Jurice of Seastons, and Richard H. Francis for Coroner, deserve the full and hearty support of the Whits of Oreida. They are, without exception, worthy men, and each particularly adapted for the office for which his named; and if realous and persistent support of the nominees of the party herefore gives right to expect the generous favor of Whits, they certainly are entitled to every Whig vote in the county.

Whits, they certainly are entitled to every Whit vote in the county.

Essenced, That we deprecate the conduct of those who have the day disturbed the proceedings of this Convention; and we regare that the minority should have attempted to ignore the results organization of this body, and, assisted by outsiders, should exert themselves to drown, by boisterous shoutings and unmanly greamand yells, the fair expression of the clear majority of the Delegates to this Convention, who are lovers of law and order, and desire to have the majority rule.

After a vote of thanks to the officers, the Convention adjourned size die.

It lies of a majority of the regularly chosen Delegates to the County Convention, who have subscribed a certificate of their desire for the reflection of the lawn. O. S. Matterson to Congress, has been prepared, and will hereafter be jublished.]

CHARLES P. WILLIAMS, Scertaides.

CHARLES P. WILLIAMS, Secretaries.

FIGHT IN THE PARK.

About 54 o'clock yesterday morning a fight took piace in the Park, near the Hall of Records, between two men named Anthony Coubay and Thomas Morrasy. It appears that the two mes above named Morrasy. It appears that the two mes above had been drinking bad rum for some hours previous in a low groggery near the Park, when a dispute arose about some trivial matter, to settle which one challenged the other to fight. The "friends" of the respective parties, to the number of forty or fifty, repaired to the Park, where, everything being arranged, the puglists took their positions, and com-menced pummeling each other with a hearty good will about the head and body. Officers Owens, Mathews and Sullivan, hearing of the fight, hastily re-paired to the spot, and succeeded in arresting the two pugilists, whom they took to the Police Court. One of the parties was locked up for examination, and the other was discharged.

FIRES.

Last evening a fire broke out in a bake shop in the rear of No. 5 Christie st., occasioned by the ignition of a large basket of shavings. The flames were soon extinguished. Damage slight.

CITY ITEMS.

A proposition has been sent to the President of the Crystal Palace to get up a series of musical fe tivities for the first week in November. A Committee of Directors will look into the matter.

Miss Teresa Esmonde will give Readings from the Poets on Tuesday evening, October 3, at Stuyvesant Institute. TEACHERS' Association .- This body holds its regu-

lar monthly meeting this evening at 71 o'clock, in the Hall of the Board of Education. Among other business is the election of officers for the ensuing term. It is also expected that the proceedings of the recent State Convention at Oswego will be reviewed. LIQUOR PROSECUTIONS.—The esses of twenty-nine

liquor dealers, through the agency of the Carson League, were brought before Justice Anderson of the Fifth District, yesterday. Most of the defendants appeared without counsel-thus saving at least their lawyer's fees. A very large proportion were Germans, sued for keeping lager-beer saloons and selling without license. Some demanded jury trial, and the cases were thus delayed; some were fined \$25, and a few \$100. Among the latter was a very independent sort of a citizen named Erhard Richter, Nos. 55 and 57 Forsyth-st. It was proved that he keeps a large

saleon, and keeps open on Sunday.

Officer Fitch testified that, on serving the summons, the defendant said: "Tell the Judge to go to hellthat the Mayor and Aldermen would not give him 'a license, and he would be d-d if he would'nt sell without." Fined \$100.

In all these liquor cases, Justice Anderson-and Attorney Haskins have discharged their duty with promptness and fide ity. If Temperance men will will sustain the Carsou League in preparing cases for the Courts, the Courts will see that justice is done. Carson League Office, where subscriptions are re-

Building. FOUND DROWNED.—The body of George Mulford, who had been missing for about three weeks, was sesterday found in the North River at the foot of Elighty sight at another the session of the s

ceived, No. 346 Broadway, room No. 9, Appleton

drewning.

The body of an unknown woman was found yesterday in the North River at the foot of Tuirtiethest. Deceased had dark brown half, and was plainly dressed. The body appeared to have been anout ten days in the water. Corener O'houneil held an inquest upon the body, and the Jury rendered a verdict of death by drowning.

THE NEW TRIUMPH AT BARNUM'S. - The great French drama of "Eustache" is the most successful yet brought out at Barnum's Museum. It is thrilling, beautiful, classic and correct, and the Museum is crowded with a multi-tude eager to behold it. It is repeated This Affrancon at 3, and This Evening at 7j o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—To-night an excellent entertainment is to be given at this House. Mr. J. R. Scott appears as "Eutsche," Miss Hathaway in her drams of the "French Spy," and Mr. Fox and Miss Lafolle is a new Ballet called the "Magic Rose."

[Advertisement.]

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.—The Phrenological Rooms of FOWLESS AND WILLS. No. 508 Broadway, contain-

COPEN DAY AND EVENING.—The Parenciogical Rooms of Fowlers and Nettles, no. 508 Broadway, containing Casts, Busts and Skulls from the heads of distinguished Men of all Tribes and Nations; Thieves, Robbers, Murdersrs and Firstes; Clergymen, Doctors and Lawyers; Idiots, Philosophers and Statesmen; Poets, Artists and Inventors, of all grades, including specimens from the Animal Kingdom. Always open and free to visitors. Phrenological Examinations, with Charts and written Descriptions of Charsceter by Poof, Fowlers, when desired. No. 568 Broadway, near the Park.

and written Descriptions of Character by Prof. Fowler, when desired. No. 368 Broadway, near the Park.

[Advertisement.]

[CURE OP CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION.—To the Ecitor of The New-York Daily Times: In the winter of 1852 I contracted a violent cold, which settled upon my lungs and resisted every attempt to dislodge it. It was accumpanied by a racking cough from which tower recovered. In the following summer I was attacked with a slight hemorrhage, and from this time my health failed rapidly, and in January last I had every symptom of Concumption. My cough was very violent, and attended with intense pain through the chest and side; expectorations profuse yet difficult, and of a dark color and often sereaked with blood. My what weats were so profuse that it often seemed as though water had been pured upon me, and my apterity was cop pletely gone. In the beginning of May, having received no benefit from the awalt treatment, I commenced the Inhaltion of M dicated Vapor, as practiced by Dr. Rousert Hunner, of this City. I had been previous to this time unsalted to decome for several weeks and my feet were much swollen. From the time I commenced the Irnatent was very rapid and at the end of four mouths I amendicely well stronger and better than I have been in several years. I make this statement of facts because I wish all who have diseases of the lungs to hear of Dr. Hunner, and his mode of treatment, at I feel sure it is the only cure four Concomption.

I will cheerfully give any one who may wish it all the particulars of my case, if they will call poon me at my residence. S. N. Parder, No. 74 Gouverneur-st. New York, Monday, Sept. II, 1854.

Noux—Dr. Hunner, the Physician referred to in the above, resides at No. 228 Broadway, New-York, and confines his practice exclusively to Palmonary Diseases.

[Advertisement.]

It is amusing to note how the Old and Worn-out Remedies for FRYER and ACUE have been galvanised into a brisf life by the celebrit. of DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODICS-These Pills are tasticles and very portable. They will never spoil by age. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers #.

Some persons may be startled at the seeming rashness with which the inventor of Desnier's Payers and Acts Fills expresses his belief in the curative powers of the medicine. He is fully aware that his simple statement of what he knows respecting them will sound chimerical to the great mass of men; and yet, if she mode by which they openis were understood, he would be acquitted of any exaggration. The Eastern Prince who disbelieved the story of a lake of water, on which he and his charger could pass dry-shod and as afely as on the limit acted upon the limited knowledge he than possessed; but when made acquainted with the very